

THE AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 7, 1857.

- Cardinal Maxims.**
- 1st. The Federal Union must be maintained.
 - 2d. The reserved rights of the States must be respected.
 - 3d. The decisions of the Supreme Court must be enforced.
 - 4th. A union of Church and State must be prevented.
 - 5th. The rights of conscience must be guaranteed.
 - 6th. American interests must be promoted.
 - 7th. An American nationality must be cherished.
 - 8th. Sectional agitation must be terminated.
 - 9th. Foreign paupers and criminals must be excluded.
 10. The naturalization laws must be amended.
 - 11th. "Squatter sovereignty" and alien suffrage must be repudiated.
 - 12th. Americans must rule America.

AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN.

For First, Second, Third and Fourth Wards, Henry Johnson, residence 470 K Street.
For Georgetown, (The Embroidery),
For Sixth Ward, John Little.
For Fifth and Seventh Wards, MONTGOMERY SKEEL, No. 374, North Capitol street, between B and C.
HENRY BOWEN, Agent for Alexandria.

See first page.

HENRY A. WISE.

This singular individual, who has contrived to keep himself prominently before the public for the last twenty-seven years, sometimes acting one character and sometimes another, but always over-acting whatever part he took—who has set at naught Shakespeare's direction—"and let those that play your *clowns* speak no more than is set down for them; for there be of them, that will themselves laugh, to set on some quantity of barren spectators to laugh too,"—and who "has so strutted and belov'd, that one might have thought some of nature's journeymen had made him, and not made him well neither, he imitated humanity so abominably,"—this fierce and infuriated *Wig*; this devoted, obsequious, fawning friend and most malevolent foe of Henry Clay; this Democrat who reviled and stigmatized the Democrats with an unvarnished tongue; this Democratic Governor, who had nothing to retract of all he had spitefully said of those whose votes he demanded, and got;—this Henry A. Wise retires from the candidacy for Senator, and is semi-officially announced as a candidate for a higher position, that of the Presidency.

In noticing the advent of a new paper in this city, *The Republic*, we remarked that we presumed that it would have a large circulation north and west. The editor of that paper notices this, and asks: "If the Republic cannot obtain a circulation at the south, what is the reason of it?"

If a paper were to appear here which should advocate the extension of slavery, and defend the institution generally, we should infer that it might have a large circulation at the South, but very little at the North; just as we ourselves expect a large circulation among Americans, but a very small one among foreigners—simply because antagonisms do not bring together, but keep asunder.

The Republic will say it is not unfriendly to the South, and we say that we are not unfriendly to foreigners; but we differ somewhat in opinion with foreigners as to the privileges they should be allowed to enjoy here; and the Republic differs with the South in regard to their rights—hence the antagonisms.

THE FORT SNEILING "STEELE."

We learn that a prominent Democrat and an especial friend of the present Administration, in a conversation with the Secretary of War, told him that he, the Secretary, offered the Fort Snelling reservation to him for half a million of dollars, and given him twenty days to raise the money, he would have jumped at the chance of purchasing it, and would then have made half a million of dollars on his purchase. A member of the last Congress, from the Northwest, being asked what the value of that reservation was, replied, that he would have been glad to be one of a company to purchase it at \$500,000, being sure they would, in one year, have doubled their money on it. And yet it was sold, SECRETLY, to FRANKLIN STEELE, for \$90,000!!!

Never let us hear of "Galphania" again!

DOCTORS DISAGREE.

"Slavery does not and cannot exist in the Territories, unless it is extended there."—Stephen A. Douglas's speech in the Senate, 12th Feb. 1850.

"Congress, in my opinion, possesses power to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the Territories."—Buchanan's letter to Sandford.

"Slavery existed and still exists in Kansas, under the Constitution of the United States."

"If a confederation of sovereign States acquire a new Territory, at the expense of their common blood and treasure, surely one set of the partners can have no right to exclude the other from its enjoyment, by prohibiting them from taking into it whatever is recognized to be property by the common constitution."—James Buchanan's letter to Professor Silliman and others.

THAT INFERIOR PAPER.

The Republic notices what we said in our last about "that inferior paper" furnished by Mr. Toney, and says: "This is a grave charge, and the public will be curious to see how it is supported. As yet it is only an accusation."

The witness by whom the charge can be sustained is in the city, and ready to testify whenever the "grave charge" shall be denied.

COMMENDABLE.

Mr. TALMADGE, Superintendent of Police in New York, has prohibited the police under him from interfering in political matters. We commend this example to the Government here, and to our most worthy, magnificent, immaculate, exemplary, pious, sober, Sunday-observing, liquor-hating Mayor. "May his shadow never be less!"

HEALTH OF MR. V. ELLIS.

Mr. Ellis, who had been indisposed for some weeks from Neuralgia and Asthma, was violently attacked on Friday night of last week, with congestion of the lungs. By the immediate application of proper remedies he was so far relieved that on Sunday he was considered by his physician, Dr. H. Lindsay, out of danger, and we are glad to hear that he is now fast recovering, and will be out in a day or two.

HITCHCOCK AND FELLOW.

General Hitchcock has published another letter in reply to General Pillow. It is too long for our columns; but since JOHN QUINCY ADAMS demolished JONATHAN RUSSELL, we have never seen such a crusher.

THE CAROLINA CULTIVATOR, published at Raleigh, William D. Cook, editor.—We are obliged to Mr. Cook for sending us the July, August, and September numbers of his valuable agricultural and horticultural periodical. It contains much instructive matter.

ROTATION.

The adoption of the rule of "rotation in office" is a most convenient pretence for visiting with vengeance any officer of the Government against whom either the President or any member of the cabinet may happen to harbor a grudge, or desire to get rid of. It is a flimsy veil, however, and altogether too thin and transparent to hide the motive from the eye of the victim or the public. It has been truthfully said that there may be as much injustice and tyranny in executing or not executing a law as in anything else. It is, for instance, tyranny and oppression to hunt up and arbitrarily enforce the severe penalties of an old, obsolete, forgotten statute; such laws are traps that tyrants sometimes make use of, to catch any one they wish to wreak their vengeance upon, and yet seem at the same time to be enforcing the laws.

It is tyranny and oppression also for those placed in power to enforce, in the spirit of persecution, the law against one, and at the same time to wink at its breach by another. Whatever is partial in the official acts of any one in power, is unjust, and injustice is the very gist of tyranny. Mankind have a keen sense of justice, and from our infancy even we rebel against injustice. Boys have a keen perception of the injustice of parents and teachers; and if a ruler is enforced against one and relaxed for another, the wrong done is both seen and felt, and not unfrequently remembered a lifetime.

Mr. Buchanan pretends to adopt the rule of "rotation in office," and is enforcing it; or rather making it a pretence for removing some of the most valuable officers of the Treasury Department; but how it happens that this rule removes from office certain men who have enjoyed their easy chairs for a comparatively short time, but permits others to remain unmolested who have been in office more than half the period allotted as the life of man, he can best explain.

We do not wonder that Mr. Buchanan is in love with the rotation rule, as it was practised upon himself, by his own consent, and desire for a period of forty or fifty years. He rotated first from a private station into the Legislature of Pennsylvania; he was then rotated into the House of Representatives several times; he then rotated from the Federal party to the Jackson party; he next rotated to Russia as foreign minister; then he rotated again into the Senate of the United States (twice); next he rotated into the office of Secretary of State; his next rotation was to England, as Minister; and finally, from that office he rotated into the Presidential chair upon the plank of squatter sovereignty. After all this rotation, always upwards, it would be strange indeed, if Mr. Buchanan had not become exceedingly attached to the "rotation rule." But we are strongly inclined to believe that he would not have been quite so fond of rotation had his rotations been downward instead of upward, and out of office instead of into office. These little things often make a very great difference in one's likes and dislikes.

If Mr. Buchanan were to enforce the rule he pretends to have adopted with rigid impartiality, no individual to whom it might be applied would have had reason to complain of injustice, however injurious to the public interests he might consider its adoption; but when it is only used to get rid of certain marked individuals, the latter have reason to brand the use of it as tyrannical and oppressive. It is observed that in no case has the rule been applied to men connected with the press;—that is a "power" which Mr. Buchanan stands in awe of; hence we see that though Gen. Pease, late collector of the port of Boston, has had to march out under the operation of that rule, Col. Green, naval officer of the same port, and editor and proprietor of the Boston Post, is unscathed by it, though one of "the solid men of Boston," while Gen. P. is comparatively a poor man.

We had thought to say something on the subject of the practice of this demoralizing rule of "rotation in office," but find our own words so forcibly expressed by a Democratic contemporary, that we adopt its language to express our own views:

"No doubt one may find individuals who contend that this sentiment is consistent with good morals and sound policy, as there are individuals with whom principle and country are nothing in comparison with the delights of a comfortable office. But the bulk of the people are honest, and independent of Governors or Presidents, and in their incorrupt judgment there is not a more vicious principle than is involved in the monstrous assertion that the trusts of Government and the responsibilities of power are to become the spoil of fortune and the sport of ravenous adventurers. Suppose this policy of 'rotation in office' to prevail to the extent against which we protest; and, when once adopted, we cannot assign a limit to its operation. In the first place, all distinction of principle will be ignored and forgotten; the contests for power will have no reference to the public good, but will be reduced to a personal scramble for office and money, and the Government will be administered by those in possession of the single aim of accumulating a competency before the inexorable wheel plunges them to the bottom of the abyss."

"Thus corruption will eat into the vitals of our system; but the disease will not be confined to the class of politicians. It will spread with the virulence of contagion, until the whole nation becomes as a 'rotten apple.' First, political integrity will be poisoned at the fountain of political opinion; and then the private virtues of the country will sicken, droop, and disappear under the blight of an all-pervading plague. If any one is so wanting in sagacity that he cannot foresee the ruin that will then come upon the country, let him consult the instructive page of Roman history. He will there read the story of corrupt ambition and of insatiable rapacity, followed out in progressive development through the decay of all the public virtues, and the disappearance of personal truth and honor, to the loss of the liberties of the Republic and of the final catastrophe of chaos and ruin. Neither in the annals of Tacitus nor in the indignant invective of Juvenal is there any picture of moral depravity and national decline comparable to that which we are to realize in our own experience, when one principle is abandoned and parties contend only for the prize of place and patronage. The passion for office will penetrate to the lowest and remotest class of society; the public treasury will become the prey of the audacious adventurer, who will rally a party by the promise of the spoils; the nation will be divided into the personal retainers of ambitious individuals, and ultimately some successful aspirant will fasten the yoke upon the neck of a servile and degraded populace."

"The integrity of the people is the foundation of a republic. When that fails, the edifice must topple to the ground. But the mass of the people will be contaminated and corrupted by a vicious public sentiment; and so ultimate ruin will overtake the commonwealth, even though the rapacious and profligate politicians do not themselves deliver it to destruction. There is no recuperative power but in the honest household virtues; after they are consumed by the fever of avarice and ambition, there is no supply of pure blood and fresh life."

This but echoes the sentiments of Mr. Jefferson, expressed in a letter to Mr. Madison in 1820. Speaking of "the mischievous law, vacating every four years nearly all the executive officers of the Government," he expresses his abhorrence of the system of removals, not then practised as now,

in the following strong language. "It saps the constitutional and salutary functions of the President, and introduces a principle of intrigue and corruption which will soon leave the mass, not only of Senators, but of citizens. [How prophetic!] It will keep in constant excitement the hungry voracity for office, render them, as well as those in place, sycophants to their Senators, engage these in eternal intrigue to turn out one and put in another, in cabals to swap work, and make of them what all executive directorates become, mere sinks of corruption and faction." Again, we say, how prophetic!

MODERN DEMOCRACY.

"There is no question more difficult of solution to the advocates of the present administration, than that which calls for a clear definition of the principles and purposes of the party to which they belong. Harsh and severe on all other political organizations, and exceedingly hostile of the assumed and pretended merits of their own, they yet present to the country no uniform set of principles, and upon these they profess to advocate, scarce two can be found to agree."

"One advocates, without reserve, the extreme of alien suffrage; another denounces it as opposed to the theory and policy of the government; the most insidious, and therefore the most dangerous form of squatter sovereignty. One is in favor of building a railroad to the Pacific, and seeks to find a pretext for this proposed usurpation of a most dangerous power, in the necessities of the country; another opposes this measure as wild and reckless—anti-Democratic, and fraught with infinite mischief to the country."

"One argues it to be as wrong in principle as it is disastrous in result, to apply the public money to the purposes of internal improvement; another that such a system would enhance the value of property, facilitate commerce, add to the productiveness of the country, and therefore, benefit the people. One, representing a constituency who has never partaken largely of the public bounty, sees nothing wrong in the wild appropriations of a million or so; especially when dear Uncle Sam would not miss the amount. Another, not so fortunate as to be the favored recipient of this paternal bounty, denounces it as a plan for plundering the treasury."

We take the above from the Montgomery (Ala.) Journal, and endorse it as far as it goes. It is true that the modern, sham Democratic party, have no fixed principles whatever; and there has never been any prominent measures brought forward in Congress or elsewhere, that have not been opposed and supported by that party. Whatever seems to be popular in any section of the country, for the time being, the sham Democracy of that section seize upon to make capital with. In some parts of the Union the Democrats will swear that they are the only true friends of the negro, and the only party opposed to the extension of slavery, and even of its abolition in the slave States. In the north and northwestern States they claim to be, *par excellence*, the real Free Soilers. At the South and Southwest, they denounce Free Soilers and insist that not a Democrat in the whole Union is one; that their party is the only one that is national and perfectly sound on the subject of slavery.

In fixing up their platforms, when they come together in a National Convention, they display great art and cunning; for there are so worded, and so nicely put together, as to mean anything, nothing, or everything, according to circumstances. They are intended to humbug and deceive the people, and do so.

But there is one thing in which all sham Democrats agree, and will always work together for, namely: a love of the "spoils" quarrel as much as they will; fight, abuse, denounce, and calumniate each other as much as they do, let them hate each other with all the venom of embittered foes, the moment an election of a President is to take place, or that of a Governor, or any one, indeed, who is to distribute the "spoils of office," and they at once come together like a gang of hungry wolves, to run down and secure the spoils, though knowing that they will fight, scratch, bite, kick, and gouge each other the moment it is secured, and the spoils are to be distributed. This is the secret, the whole secret of the success of the sham Democracy, and the reason why so many hungry Whigs have joined them. No matter what political opinions a man may have, if he calls himself a Democrat, and will support the ticket nominated, no questions are asked, and no objections made to him. He may, like Henry A. Wise, have been the fiercest enemy of a Whig, and denounced the Democracy as everything that is vile and infamous; let him but say he is a Democrat, and instantly the Democratic dogs fly open to him, and he is welcomed with loving embraces, even though, like Wise, he declares that he has not changed an opinion, and of all his abuse, heaped upon the party, he has not a word to take back!

There are two other points in which all sham Democrats agree, namely: in yielding to the party an allegiance and fealty paramount to all others, even to their country or their church; and in justifying and approving any fraud, deception, chicanery, false swearing, illegal voting, ballot-box stuffing, making false returns of elections, and all sorts of rascality, generally used, resorted to, or practiced for the purpose of carrying an election and obtaining public plunder.

GREAT THINGS FROM LITTLE CAUSES FLOW.

It is curious to note what insignificant circumstances are sometimes made by an overbearing Providence the means to bring about the most important events. If we could unveil the private history of the lives of the parents of Napoleon Bonaparte, we should most likely find that their union was brought about, or was near being prevented, by some very slight circumstance, and that upon the happening of the not happening of some trivial thing they were united and Napoleon was born. And how much of the world's history has been shaped by him and depended upon his existence! What a train of important events was started when he appeared upon the active stage of life! Wars have been caused which have cost the lives of hundreds of thousands of human beings; governments overthrown; monarchs deposed and enthroned, and treaties effected, by causes the most insignificant imaginable, and sometimes even ridiculous; as, for instance, the little jealousy, rivalry, piques, or petanities of women. The victorious career of the great Marlborough, is known, was brought to a close, the war between England and France put an end to, and the peace of Utrecht brought about, by one of these little things in which the temper of a woman, Lady Marborough, was concerned.

In this country, it has been said, and pretty clearly shown, that two pigs, by getting into a man's field in Rhode Island, were the cause of General Jackson's being elected President; of the removal of Commodore Hull, Bainbridge, Decatur, Stewart, and other military and naval heroes, who distinguished themselves during the war of 1812 with England.

The primary cause and chain of events which brought about all this, and what has followed, is thus stated by the Providence Journal:

"Mr. James Rhodes, who lived in this city, found on his land in Cranston, not far from the first

time, a couple of fat hogs that belonged to Caleb Williams, of that town. He drove them out, but not without great difficulty; the characteristic obstinacy of the animals making them go in every direction but the right one. The day was very hot, the hogs were very fat, and the exercise of driving them was one of those will-sweep-the-famous in our courts, and in all other courts, the temper of the parties being excited to a degree far beyond the amount of the matter in controversy. It was held that, although Rhodes had an undoubted right to drive out the hogs, he had no right to drive them in such a manner as to cause their death. The prosecution was conducted by James Burdell, and the defeated party never forgave him, although many overtures of reconciliation were made."

"When the Senatorial election came on, Mr. Burdell had, upon the record, one majority. But one of the members elected to vote for him was influenced by Mr. Rhodes to vote for his opponent, Mr. Howell, who was elected by one majority. Mr. Howell was a member of the General Assembly, and voted for himself. When the declaration of war was under consideration in the Senate, a motion was made to postpone the question till the next session, and this motion was lost by one majority. Mr. Howell voting with the majority. Had the postponement prevailed, it is probable that war would not have been declared, inasmuch as, in the meantime, the order in council had been repealed, and England had made overtures of reconciliation. Thus it is assumed that Mr. Howell's vote caused the declaration. On the final vote, which was carried by six majority, both our Senators voted in the minority, although Mr. Howell was one of the strongest Democrats of his time. Why he separated from his party we never heard."

"The election of Mr. Howell is a famous one in the annals of this State. Governor Fenner presided in the Grand Committee. [The convention of the two branches of the Legislature.] By precedent, which had the force of law, in the casting vote in case of a tie. Not knowing the defection of the member from Gloucester, and supposing that Mr. Burdell would have one majority, he voted in the first instance so as to make a tie, and intending afterwards to give the casting vote. This, as the event proved, was an unnecessary exercise of power, for had he not voted there would have been a tie, and he would have had the unquestioned right to the casting vote. The proceeding, however, caused great excitement. It was denounced in the Grand Committee by Hunt, and by others, and the Governor ordered Mr. Hunt to take his seat. He was subsequently passing defining the legislative power of the Governor within the limits that are now prescribed by the Constitution."

THE GREAT FORT SNEILING "STEELE."

Our contemporary, the Republic, thus remarks upon this stupendous swindle:

"It is not denied that the Secretary of War disposed of the Fort Snelling reservation, at private sale, at a price which was a mere trifle on its real value, and at a loss to the people of the United States of an enormous sum, probably not less than one million of dollars. Of this extraordinary procedure, no defence is offered except the single one, that, by reason of combination at auction in the Western States, it has never been possible to obtain a fair price there for public property at auction."

"Is it possible that the Government of this country is reduced to such a condition of imbecility that it cannot protect the treasury from the robbery of speculators? If an auction did not promise any good results, could not the Secretary of War have exposed the property to the competition of sealed bids, as his colleague the Secretary of the Interior has just done in reference to the Choctaw Trust lands in Mississippi? Why did not this expedient suggest itself to Mr. Floyd? Or if it did suggest itself, why did he not act upon it?"

JOHN MITCHELL.

In an article over his own signature, headed "John Mitchell, the Irish politician," the editor of the Knoxville Register uses the following language:

"And now, John Mitchell having assaulted me in the cowardly manner above stated; having narrowly escaped a street-drumming by the intervention of municipal officers; having been afterwards confronted by me, and notified that I was awaiting him, he has been denounced by me in the presence and within the hearing of a hundred or more persons; in all the terms of denunciation I could devise; having basely submitted to all, and skulked away amid the jeers and hisses and shouts of the bystanders, I hesitate not to repeat my denunciation, and denounce him as a coward, a traitor, and a white-livered coward, and in doing so, I fear only that he may shoot me through a window at night, or stab me, covertly, in the dark."

The article at which John Mitchell took offence was one copied into the American some time ago, giving the comments of several papers upon the "sublime doctrine" enunciated by Judge Crawford, namely, that "the difference, if any, is in favor of the foreigner, for he came here from choice, while we are here because we couldn't help it."

SENSE AND PRETENSE.

"While Lord Napier, the English minister, was busy at Washington, his lady squandered at the Gilmore House, Baltimore. The fashionable circles were agitated by the presence of the wife of a five lord, and her ladyship received numerous calls and party invitations. The American ladies of fashion, elaborately and gaudily attired in furs and jewels, were surprised to find the English lady in excessive plain dress, totally free from all display of glitter and nonsense. Not a single jewel was visible on her person. The wife of Lord Napier, however, is a woman of high birth, who can trace her descent from a long line of illustrious ancestors. She is nevertheless remarkably thoughtful, born and educated in the heart of European refinement and civilization, for the plainness of her apparel, the simplicity of her manners, and the entire lack of ostentatious pretension. England has never seen a peer of so great a reserve of sympathies to this country than Lord Napier and his lady. He teaches American men that there is a strong good will felt for us on the other side of the water, and expresses a manly desire to appreciate our institutions. She teaches American women that the advertisement did not mean to convey nobility, or rather that there is but one aristocracy, which is the aristocracy of a cultivated mind and a simple and sincere heart. She administers a severe rebuke to the upstart, peacock vanity which distinguishes so many of our people."

We find the above excellent remarks of American women on its travels, and most cheerfully lend it a helping hand.

When will our pretentious women learn that extravagance, or an absence of plainness in dress, are the sure sign of ignorance, vulgarity and morbidity. Truth and reality are unpretending; it is only the would-be who put on airs, deck themselves out in the most expensive tawdry, and then look with disdain upon the simply but neatly attired, modest, unpretending, genuine lady.

A letter from Berlin says: "The streets are filled with clergymen in white cravats, and soldiers in different uniforms; the former having come to be present at the sittings of the Evangelical Synod, and the latter to take part in the grand military parades. The King invited all the members of the Evangelical meeting to come to Potsdam, and received them in the garden of the new palace. The King addressed them in English, French and German. He was received with loud acclamations, and was addressed in a speech by the President, to which he replied. The members then united in a hymn, and every one left delighted with the hospitality of the King."

THE HUNGARIAN ENQUIRER ANNOUNCES H. A. WISE AS A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

A Wise as a candidate for the Presidency. "H. A. Wise as a candidate for the Presidency."

INDIA.

The latest news from India is less favorable than that which was last previously received. It appears that the mutiny is spreading in the Bombay Presidency, and fears are entertained that it will reach Madras. The most shocking cruelties and massacres have taken place, but the British troops were victorious in every engagement that they had had except one, and had killed great numbers of the mutineers. Sir Colin Campbell had arrived, and his presence would cheer the troops, and his well known energy would be likely to accomplish all that could be accomplished. Troops would soon be arriving, and would continue to arrive in large numbers to reinforce those so jaded and worn down with fatigue and disease. If Delhi shall be taken, it will be the signal for a general stampede among the mutineers.

Richard Third, as a Farce.

Twain, a comic actor, formerly of the Park Theatre, of New York, whose physiognomy was such as to set the audience in a roar whenever he appeared, took it into his head that he could perform the part of Richard Third, Hamlet, Othello, &c., and insisted upon trying. The manager, disgusted, assuring him that tragedy was not in his line. But Twain was not to be convinced; try he would, or he would leave the stage. Unwilling to lose so good an actor, the manager finally consented that he might take the part of Richard Third, and the play was accordingly announced for a particular night—Twain as Richard.

The night arrived, and the theatre was crammed from pit to ceiling; not an inch of space unoccupied. The audience were in a feverish state of anxiety to see Twain as Richard.

At length he appeared, and at once the house broke out into uncontrollable laughter. Twain, piqued at this unexpected effect of his acting, looked grave and severe, as if he would rebuke the untimely merriment; but the more he attempted to look the character, the louder was the laughter; until, finally, finding it impossible to carry on the play as a tragedy, he gave way to the humor of the audience, and went through it as a farce. And such a farce! The like was never before seen on these boards, and has never been since.

A repetition of Twain's farce of Richard Third. This was loudly called for, but the manager refused, saying he would not thus desecrate the great dramatic poet's immortal production.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

Four Days Later From Europe.

QUEBEC, Oct. 5.—The steamer Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool, with dates to the 22d ult., has arrived.

The America arrived out on the 26th, and the Vanderbilt in the morning and the Atlantic at night on the 22d.

The news from Europe is of very little importance.

Gen. Reid had died before Delhi. Another gun at Bombay had been repressed. Lord Elgin's mission to Calcutta was understood to relate to the transfer of Indian troops to China.

The merchants of Calcutta have petitioned the Queen to take control of India. General Banks, who commanded in the engagement at Lucknow, was killed. The India Company has accepted the proffer of European and American companies steamers for the conveyance of troops by the overland route.

It is firmly denied that France is seeking a closer alliance with Russia.

The workmen at Gwent were on a strike, and a riot was feared.

It was believed that the crisis in Spanish affairs was over and that there would be no change in the cabinet. The cause of the trouble was the refusal of the Queen to remove General Ochoa from the Governorship of Cuba.

Four vessels had sunk in the harbor of Gaeta and forty lives lost.

England refuses to give up the island of Penang to Turkey.

The elections in Moldavia is largely in favor of the Union.

PITTSBURGH, Saturday, Oct. 3.—Two firemen, named B. M. Kincaid and Wm. Maxwell, injured at a day yesterday by the falling of walls, died today.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 3.—The fire department of this city passed off to-day very pleasantly. There were 85 companies in line, including 24 visiting companies. There was quite a number of new apparatus, and all being repaired, and adorned, made a truly splendid appearance. The day has been quite a general holiday, and immense numbers of spectators lined the streets throughout the route of the procession. Much indignation was excited among the members of the various bands in consequence of several colored bands being in the procession. Shelton's Band, accompanying the New York firemen, left the line, and were followed by Beck's Philadelphia Band, and others.

GEORGIA STATE ELECTION.—Augusta, Ga., Oct. 5.—The election for Governor and Congress took place in this State today. In this city it passed off very quietly. A few scattering returns are in, which indicate the election of Judge Brown, Democrat, as Governor. His majority will probably be 10,000 or 12,000. The Democrats, it is likely, will also be successful in nearly all the congressional districts.

ASSASSINATION.—Louisville, October 5.—A publication on Friday, signed by Guthrie and other prominent citizens, was made, assuring the public, upon the deposition of Culver, that he was safe. Culver, however, assigned this morning.

ROCHESTER, Saturday, Oct. 3.—John R. Robertson, Cashier of the Eagle Bank, has been indicted by the Grand Jury, for attempting to destroy the life of his wife by poison. Rumor says that twenty-three jurors only two were opposed to a bill. Robertson gave bail this morning.

PLenty OF BUTTER FOR BUTTERFAIR Cakes.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes from Palmyra, N. Y., that the people need not be afraid of a scarcity of butter and cheese, for the great dairy counties have this year produced more of these articles than ever before. Seventy thousand firkins of butter are estimated to have been made by these counties this year.

Henry B. Hurst, of Philadelphia, has written a piece of poetry on Mr. Buchanan, in which he invokes him, in settling the Kansas and other difficulties, to "come."

Arm! Go forth naked to the fight. Don't do it, old Buck! Don't violate all the laws of civilized warfare. Kill the enemy legitimately, but don't scare them to death.—Louisville Journal.

A new Western express mail, to start from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and to meet at the same time at Columbus, Ohio, will be organized next month. At the latter place all the mails will be taken in charge by a special agent. They will then reach St. Louis at the same time, and neither city can have reason to complain of an unfair advantage given to one of these cities at the expense of the other.

The Rev. T. H. Stockton, recently of this city, has rented Jayne's Hall, in Philadelphia, for Sabbath worship, and designs the establishment of a new church to be called the "Church of the Bible."

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday last, a watchman named John Agnew, employed at Broad Street Tunnel, was struck and run over by a car, dying shortly after.

Louisville, Ky., is in a feverish state of excitement, owing to the suspension of the banking houses of Hutchings & Co. and John Smith & Co.

Affairs in India.

THE STRAITS JOURNAL ON INDIA.

The most brilliant feat of the campaign, so far, have been accomplished by General Havelock, an Indian officer, who appears fully equal to the emergency. The accounts are a good deal confused, and we gather from them that, having advanced several miles from Cawnpore towards Lucknow, the British commander came in contact with a force some 40,000, others 15,000 men, under Nana Sahib. Three engagements followed, in which, with only 1,300 Europeans and 800 or 700 Sikhs, the enemy was defeated in the most masterly manner. Twenty-one of the rebel guns were captured. But notwithstanding this victory, Gen. Havelock was compelled to fall back upon Cawnpore, in consequence of the alarming spread of the cholera amongst his troops. A flank movement, by which the last and crowning victory was achieved, is highly praised by the military men who write from the camp. Arrived at Cawnpore, a sight of horror more appalling than any atrocity which has yet marked those Indian butcheries presented itself. It is thus described by a Calcutta journal:

In a court-yard, closed with two inches of blood, lay the clothes of English women and children, pitifully slaughtered on the previous day by the fugitives from the last field of battle. The bodies, all stripped, had been thrown into a well in the compound where the unfortunate beings had been confined. Out of the whole number of captives three women escaped, but they were rescued and saved by a native. The history of the world affords no parallel to the terrible measures which during the last few months have desolated the land. Neither age, nor sex, nor condition has been spared. Children have been compelled to eat the quivering flesh of their murdered parents, after which they were literally torn apart by the laughing fiends who surrounded them. Men in many instances have been mutilated, and before being absolutely killed, have had to gaze upon the bestial murder of their wives and daughters previous to being put to death. But still we cannot describe the brutalities that have been committed; they pass the boundaries of human belief, and to dwell upon them shakes reason upon its throne. If ever a nation was made the instrument of vengeance of an insulted deity, that nation is England. We hope that the will strike ships are not only on the mission of vengeance, but that thousands of her soldiers are by this time marching across the desert upon Sahib. Not a moment should be lost, and long before Christmas the whole of India will be lying at our feet.

Hardly inferior in interest to the scenes here mentioned were the mutinies at Dinapore, on the 26th of July. Here the native regiments were desired to surrender their percussion caps, and some time was foolishly given to them to deliberate, before the soldiers, which they marched along the Grand Trunk Road, cut the telegraph wires as they passed, and assumed an attitude of defiance.

They were followed by General Lloyd, and an engagement took place off the passage of the Son, where, it is said, the Queen's troops shot down 800. But notwithstanding this, the mutineers crossed the river and reached Arrah, about 20 miles west of Dinapore. There was no adequate force at Arrah to repel them, and the lives of seventy-five of the English residents were taken. The mutineers, each having on board 100 British soldiers, were determined to intercept the British, but one of the steamers had been grounded, and the troops in the other incautiously landed, were surrounded at night by the rebels, and lost 147 men and 9 officers—within four days of the whole number.

Another number of officers had occurred at Segowlee. These occurrences will interrupt the communication between the capital of Bengal and the disturbed districts by the high road, but the Ganges is still open to us, and the transport of troops by this route can be made with safety. Lord Elgin has arrived at Calcutta with 600 marines and a company of the Queen's Rifles, and the steamer which conveyed the Bombay mails was coming down;